#### FRANCE.

Cabinet Difficulties of M. Thiers and Ministe- The British War Against the Looshais rial Caprice rom Official Position.

Personalities in the Law Courts-A Legislative Endorsement of the International-Executive Dread o Artisan Combination-The Governoship of Paris-Prussian Anxiey Concerning the Stablity of the Republic.

TELERAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, March 4, 1872. disatisfaction which exists in the French Cabinet over the conduct of M. Pouver-Quertier, sta of Finance, in testifying at Rouen in favor of M. La Motte, ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure who is charged with embezzing funds contribited for the relief of French sufferers, continues. M Pouyer-Quertier is to have an interview to-day on the subject with his Excellency President Thiers. Should the resignation of the Minister of Finance pecome necessary, it is believed that M. Casimir Perier, late Minister of the Interior, will receive the portfolio of the Treasury, vacated by M. Quertier. NO RESIGNATION-THE CAUSE OF TROUBLE MOD-

ERATED. kinister Pouyer-Quertier had not resigned, and the Cabinet was still deliberating at a late hour of

Javrier de la Motte, the ex-Preiect of the Department of Eure, whose trial at Rouen, on the charge of msappropriating funds for the relief of France, has excited so much attention, and was the more immediate cause of the Ministerial crisis, was today acquitted and honorably discharged.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF PARIS.

The London *Times* publishes a special despatch frem a correspondent in Paris, which states that General Ladmirault has reconsidered his determination to retire from the Governorship of Paris, which position he threatened to resign because the Rappe ewspaper has been permitted to resume publication and is now issued from the press.

THE SUBJECT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEBATED. in the Legislative Assembly to-day there was a stormy debate on the bill imposing penalties on nembers of the International Society.

Deputy Tolain made a lengthy speech in defence of

the society, which, he said. "in placing the principle of solidarity above country only imitated religious

SECRET ASSOCIATIONS AND DREAD OF TUMULT. The Prefect of the Department of the Rhone asks for military reinforcements for the maintenance o order, which, he says, is "menaced by the rapid ingease of workingmen's clubs and illegal secret

President Thiers to-day, in reply to a deputation of Englishmen, stated that the present passport system was only temporary, and promised encouragement for the tunnel project of communication to

Prussian Anxiety for the Future-The Begin ning of the End.

London, March 4, 1872 A special correspondent of the London Times for wards a telegram to that journal from Berlin which German Ambassador in France, has been ordered to return home for the purpose "of reporting to the government of the German empire his opinion regarding the stability of the present government of France."

### ENGLAND.

The American Case on the Alabama Claims Ready for Official Circulation-Strike of Operatives-Tichborne's Property Trial Drawing to a Close.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 4, 1872. Copies of the American case in rull, as submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration, will be dis tributed in both Houses of Parsament on Saturday. TRADE STRIKE FOR TIME.

The operatives engaged in the flax mills of Leeds have struck for the reduction of their time of labor to nine hours per day. They are conducting themselves in an orderly manner and no trouble is

The number of persons on strike is estimated at

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

The jury in the Tichborne property claim trial case ave informed the Court that they have heard sufficient evidence whereon to base a verdict, and an adjournment has been taken until Wednesday in claimant, time to consider as to his future course.

Sixteen thousand three hundred and five bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

# GERMANY.

The San Juan Boundary Arbitration and Probable Decision of the Emperor.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, March 4, 1872. ▲ London Times special telegram report from Berlin alleges that it is generally believed in the the Emperor William, the arbitrator in the Sai Juan boundary dispute between the English and American governments, will be adverse to England

# TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Journalistic Prediction of a Grand Muscovite Movement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 4, 1872. A newspaper called the Sciavonic World, pubto marry a Russian princess, and it predicts from this alliance a no less important result than the

ITALY.

driving of the Turks from Europe.

Pere Hyacinthe Proclaiming the Bible in Rome.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, March 4, 1872. Pere Hyacinthe delivered an address at a Protestant meeting to-night on the subject of the diffusion of the Bible in Italy.

# CANADA.

Destructive Fire in Ottawa. OTTAWA, Ont., March 4, 1872. The whole of Stewart's block on Rideau street, in this city, was burned on Saturday night. The fire ed in Huckell's shoe store, spreading to Mortimer's bindery, where all the government binding was done. The insurance on the block was in the Ætna and \$1,500 in the Hartford. Preston's loss is \$2,000; no insurance. Mortimer's loss.

A RAILROAD PRESIDENT SENTENCED.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4, 1872. J. Jones, late President of the Western Ratiroad, charged with fraudulent use of the bonds of the company, and tried before the superior Court of Moore county last week, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000, with one year imprisonment in the penitentiary. He takes an appeal to the Subreme Court.

# INDIA.

Terminated in Triumph.

Peace To Be Proclaimed with Formality-Scene of the English Military Advance-A Magnificent Tea Country Opened by the Operation - Independence of China to a Certain Extent.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 4, 1872. Despatches from Calcutta announce that the British expedition against the Looshals having accomplished its object the war is practically ended, and peace will soon be proclaimed,

The Conquered District-Its Situation and

The Looshai country, which has been just opened to English commerce and military influence by the result of this brief war, under Generals Bourchier and Browniow, is an extensive tract of hilly territory, densely covered with jungle, traversed by numerous streams, and only sparsely inhabited by a semi-nomadic race of men, who pass their time alternately in rude cultivation, hunting and internal warfare, varied by occasional predatory incursions on territory occupied either by the British or semiindependent States protected by Queen Victoria The district is situated between 24 20 and 22 30 north iatitude, and ties north of the British province of Chittagong, southwest of the British province of Chittagong, southwest of the British province of Chittagong, southwest of the British protected State of Munipore, south of the tea district portion of British Cachar, and due west of the British protected State of Tipperah. The dimensions of this tract may be roughly given as sixty miles broad at the widest part by 135 miles long. The best way to find the Looshai country is to draw a line due east from Calcuta. At a distage of about three hundred miles this line strikes the southeastern angle of the district in question. The country is hilly, the sides of the hills being rocky and precipitous. There are no roads, the territory not having been surveyed, and being as little explored as the interior of Africa. The best paths are the dry beds of streams, by traversing which the traveller not only obtains means of passage through the nils and jungle, but also shelter from the rays of the sun aforded by overhanging trees. The best reason for there being no roads is that there are no fixed places of residence to which roads could be directed. The Looshais practise what is called the "Joom" system of cultivation—that is to say, they clear a tract of jungle near their village by means of fire, and when the rainy season approaches dibble in seeds. The following years a new tract adjoining or not far from the old tract, is cleared and sown in a similar manner. Naturally all the available ground near a village is soon exhansted, and the migration of the whole village to some other spot then takes place. The average interval at which these migrations occur is about five years. Nature reproduces liself rapidly in that part of the world, and the clearance of a year is impenetrable two years later. Hence a guide thoroughly acqualinted with the position of a village one season may be quite at fault a few months later. It is nearly a fundred years since the British first cam The district is situated between 24 20 and 22 30 north latitude, and lies north of the

habitants as pests of the European tea planters in Cachar.

The Inhabitants and wild tribes on the northEastern frontier of the British territory in India being just now a centre of public interest, in consequence of the close of the war against the Looshais, it is proper to publish in the Herald a brief account of the various wild tribes which inhabit the districts. We commence with the tribes occupying North Cachar and the hills round munipore. This tract, which lies wholly within the watershed or the Berhambootra on its left bank, is bounded on the north, east and west by large branches of that river, and on the south by large branches of that river, and on the south by the Burrail, a ramification of the great mountain chain which stretches from Assam to Cave Negrals. The whole country is one vast jungle of bamboos, called Mootee or Tootah, with a few patches of cultivated ground on which some of the tribes temporarily establish their villages. The Burrail has several enormously high peaks, the summits of which are cloud-capped, and through the gorges of the whole range a strong southerly wind generally blows over North Cachar. In North Cachar there are several wild fribes, but they are all supposed to be the branches of the principal ones called Cacharees, Kookies, Loohoopas, Meekirs and Nagas. It is, however, a curious fact that severa' of the smaller tribes or clans not only differ from each other in manners and customs, but also in language. In the valleys of the Bernampootra alone there are no less than twenty different clans, each speaking a dislect unintelligible to the others, as among the wild tribes of Africa. The Conharees differ little from the Assamese not only in appearance and customs, but also in dress and ornamentation, except in remote parts where both are rude and scanty. The Kookies are subdivided into two classes, the Oid and the New. The Old Kookies, physically the most powerful in Cachar, dress decently, and affect a modesty unknown to the other rupear apparent apparent apoitude for THE INHABITANTS AND WILD TRIBES ON THE NORTH-

# AFRICA.

Liberian Liberation from Prison and Death in the Path to Freedom.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 4, 1872.

The regular mail steamer from the west coast of Africa, which arrived at Liverpool this morning, brings intelligence that ex-President Rove, of Li eria, who was imprisoned for certain illegal acts committed while in office, and escaped, was drowned in the harbor of Monrovia while endeavoring to swim to the steamer just before its departure

# BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

Reported Conclusion of a Treaty and Protectorate of Brazil Over Paraguay.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Marcu 4, 1872.

It is reported that a treaty has been concluded etween Brazil and Paraguay, by the terms of which the former continues to exercise a protec-torate over Paraguny for ten years, and the latter undertakes to pay the expenses of the protectorate and cedes certain territory to Brazil.

# ALEXIS IN HAVANA.

Banquet and Ball in Honor of the Grand Duke.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, March 4, 1872. Colonel Zulueta, of the Volunteers, entertained the Grand Duke Alexis and suite and some Consuls yesterday at a luncheon. A ball was given last night by the Aldermen of the city, at which there was a large attendance.
The Grand Duke visited Matanzas to-day, and was

received with enthusiasm. He returns to Havana

Captain General Valmaseda goes into the interior

# DELIVERING MILK.

Driverless Horse and Wagon Going the Mr. Richard Wolf, of Brooklyn, called at Police

Headquarters yesterday and told Inspector Dilks that on Thursday last he left Brooklyn at daybreak, as usual, to go to Jersey City for milk, with a horse crossed the ferry from Brooklyn to New York then went to Jersey, got his cans filled and then went to Jersey, got his cans filled an started to deliver it in this city. When h got to the Jersey on the Jersey side he paid the fare to New York and then went to get something to drink at a neighboring saloon. While he was induiging in the alconolic refreshment the Jerryboat stareed, with horse, wagon and milk, and when Mr. Wolf came rusning down to the dock, in wid excitement, the boat was halfway across the river, with Kostnate standing innocentic without penns able to comacross the river, with Rosinate standing innocently admiring his proprietor, without being able to comfort him in any way. Mr. Wolf, in his excitement, shouted to the animal to wait for him on the other side when the boat touched, but the gentle steed only pricked up his ears at his master's voice and did not even utter a neigh in reply. Arrived on the New York side, Mr. Wolf's milk deliverer followed the example of the other passengers and walked ashore. Finding nobody inspeeded his movements the horse continued his peramoulations to West street, up West street as far as Murray, where he was lost signt of. At this point the animal no doubt fell into bad company, and was led out of the virtuous path of milk delivering into some Gottamite tricks by city horses. Mr. Wolf now mourns the loss of the animal; ont he will no doubt return to his native shed in trooklya when he has entirely seen the clephant.

## GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Jayne's Splendid Granite Block on Chestnut Street Nearly Destroyed-Origin and Progress of the Conflagration.

PRILADELPHIA, March 4, 1872. Dr. Jayne's granite building on Chestnut street, below Third street, was discovered to be on fire in the rear, fronting on Carter street, shortly after nine o'clock, and the dames soon spread from the of the building renders the steam fire engines almost uscless in reaching the upper stories, and the build-ing will, probably, be destroyed. It is just below the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company If the side wall of Javne's block fall the fire may spread to the telegraph building.

to P. M .- The fire continues to burn in the rear portion, but has not yet extended to the Chestnut street front. The fire commenced in the third story, and the private watchman is unable to account for its origin.

The building belonged to the estate the late Dr. Jayne. The loss is proba-bly covered by insurance. There is a ationary steam fire engine located in the building and reservoirs of water on the roof, which were used with effect in checking the spread of the fire to the Chestnut street front of the building. The fire. however, gradually crept along the roof, and smoke front showed that the fire was progressing through arrest front was still unnarmed.

11:15 P. M .- The flames are now belching out of the sixth story windows on Chestnut street, and the prospect of saving the splendid block from total however, show no sums of fire.

and the Chestnut street front is now entirely dark, The hopes of the spectators are reviving. Shannon's tea store, on the first floor, adjoining Jayne's drug store, is deluged with water, and a

large stock of tea and coffee is ruined. The firemen are making use of the section of Jaynes' building on the south side of Carter street, of the same height with the main block, and from every window of the upper stories streams of water are pouring on the flames. This course

water are pouring on the flames. This course was rendered necessary, as it was dangerous to occupy positions below, on Carter street, on account of the fire splintering off fragments from the grante front. The fire is slowly creeping along towards Chestaut street; but though it has been progressing for three hours the Chestaut street front is still dark.

1:30 P. M.—The fire has reached the eighth story on Chestaut street, and the flames have spread to the circular window at the corner of the building. A steady stream of water, directed to this spot from the adjoining roof into a side window, checked the progress of the fire there; but soon it extended to the cupola, which the water could not reach, and it was soon in a blaze, presenting a magnificent spectacle from its elevation of about 120 leet above the pavement. spectacle from its cievator. ... the pavement. The cupola was constructed of wood and covered

## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5-1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Treenty-four Hours. The area of low barometer which on Sunday nigh vas over Lake Huron has moved southeastwardi over, and is now beyond the New England States followed by rising barometer from the upper lake region southeastward and eastward to the Atlantic coast, with clear and clearing weather. Brisk and high northwesterly winds have extended from the Lower Lakes to the East and Middle Atlantic coasts, and falling temperature from the Upper Lakes to the latter. Southerly winds over the Western Gulf States to westerly over the South Atlantic States, where clear weather and rising temperature have prevailed. The barometer has continued falling on the Pacific coast, and is quite low, with rain, at San Francisco.

The barometer will probably continue rising from the upper lakes southeastward, and eastward the Atlantic, with northwesterly clear weather very generally, and falling temperature during to-night and on Tuesday; winds on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts increase to very brisk and high coasts increase to very brisk and high during the night, but diminish somewhat on Tuesday; the barometer fall on Tuesday throughout and west of the Mississippi Valley, with southerly to easterly winds and increasing cloudness. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Guif and Atlantic coasts to-night, except the very brisk and high northwesterly winds from Cape Hatteras to Manne, Cautionary signals continue at Noriolk, Baltimore, Cape May, New York and New London.

Supplementary Weather Report.

Snow has been reported from Buffalo, Burlington, Cieveland, Detroit, Oswego, Pittsburg, Portland, Rochester, Toledo and Toronto; sleet from New London, and rain from Knoxville and Portland, Oreseven o'clock this morning, and there was a very light fall of snow shortly after five o'clock this avening. The temperature at St. Paul this morning was at zero, 10 degrees below at Duluth, 9 degree below at Escansos, and at Marquette 11 degrees below at Escanson, and at Marquette 11 degrees below, having fallen 22 degrees in twenty-lour hours. The barometer upon the summit of Mount Washington this evening was 29,38; the temperature 2 degrees above zero; the relative humidity 87 per cent, and a light snow was falling, accompanied by a southeasterly gale. The barometer in this city has risen very rapidly since five o'clock; the thermometer has fallen 21 degrees in the last three hours, and the wind from the northwest is blowing 38 miles an hour.

The Weather in This City Yesterday The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com arison with the corresponding day of last year, indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Phar

1872.		1871.	1872
27	3 P.	M 43	42
27	6 P.	M 40	29
83	9 P.	M 40	18
40	12 P.	M 39	11
are yest	erday		283
	27 27 83 40 are yest	27 3 P. 27 6 P. 83 9 P. 40 12 P. are yesterday	27 3 P. M 43 27 6 P. M 40 83 9 P. M 40

ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

Republican Victories at Portland, Saco, Bath,

Lewiston and Auburn. PORTLAND, Me., March 4, 1872. At the charter election to-day Benjamin Kings-bury, Jr., was re-elected Mayor, the vote standing, gan (citizen ticket), 313; scattering, 12; against last year, republican, 2,317; democrat, 1,932; scatter-

ing, 48.
At Saco, Edward P. Barklow (rep.) was elected Mayor by 383 majority.
At Bath, James D. Robinson (rep.) was re-elected by 57 majority.

by 57 majority.

Lewiston to-day elected Daniel Cowan irep., for Mayor by 528 majority over J. P. Gill (dem.) Last year Garcelon (dem.) had 58 majority. Knowlton (rep.) was elected Municipal Judge. The Board of Addermen is unanimously republican. The Common Council stands eignieen republicans, two democrats and one vacancy.

Auburn to-day elected Thomas Littlefield (rep.) Mayor by 187 majority over Woodmer (labof reform and dem.) The city government is unanimously republican except in one ward, in which there is no choice.

Another Strange Revelation-What One Sen ator Was to Receive for Sustaining War-moth and Attending the Legislative Ses-sions-Sentenced and Pardoned the Same NEW ORLEANS, March 4, 1872.

Mr. Van Norter, President of the Savings Bank, was sentenced to-day by Judge Cooley to the Parish Prison for ten days for refusing to produce in Court a certain bank box deposited with him, January 19 by M. A. Southworth and Senator Lewis, containing

### AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera-Opening of the Second Nilsson Nothing short of genius of a commanding char-

acter could attract such a spiendid house as that which crowded the Academy of Music last evening on occasion of the commencement of the second sea-son of Christine Nilsson. The same magnetism that electrified a hard-to-be-pleased operatic audience and gave vitality, youth and freshness to threadbare and hackneved rôles was all potent when the announcement was made that the reigning Queen of Opera was to take her farewell of the people whom she bound to her in irreiragable bonds of friendship. It would be difficult to speak of anothe artist, among the great number that Europe this country and those of nativ growth, who has gained such a firm nold on the affections of the public. In Christine Nilson, when she leaves us, the opera-goers of New York will lose one of the brightest, most sympa our boards, and it will be long before her place can be filled. Against the most terrible obstacies that ever blocked the path of a prima donna—an incomplete company and incompetent management—Nilsson won a triumph of the most complete and thorough kind. In her hands the familiar Lucia, Martha, Leonora, Violetia, Marguerite and Zetlina became actual novelites and Iresa creations, and held the sympathies of the best people in New York without a symptom of emmit for forty performances. Last night the Swedish Nightingnie gave a strong proof that a short absence had not dimmed the bright impressions left in the minus of her admirers, and her delicious characterization of Mignon was as charming, winning and artistic as ever. The well known song, "Connais tu la pays," the duet, "Leggiadre rondinelle," the toilet scene and the glorious finale showed that her clear, thrilling, sympathetic volce, which can now glow with the passion of the tropics, now tremble with the virginal tenderness of a Scandinavian maid, anon give expression to a queenil dignity, and again carol like a lark of moratude, has lost none of its charms during her absence. Here lies the strength of the company, supplemented by the irresistible love-making and light, flexible voice of Capoul, whose Wilhelm Meister is an earnest, passionate and complete piece of acting. And while speaking of acting we may say that Mile. Nilsson was in unusual spirits last night, and her histrionic impersonation of the role was more forcible and deligatful than ever. As for the rest of the cast we may summarize them this wise:—Mile. Duval's peculiar French voice, which reminds one of an oboe, or rather a compromise between that instrument and a clarionet, acted the role of Filina with due vivacity and coquetry. Mile, Feretti was a more satisfactory Frederice' than her predecessor, and yet not an artist. Mr. Jamet acted the part of the old harper to perfection, sang correctly, but lacked the power of giving expression to intense passion and paternal love by his voice. The our boards, and it will be long before her place can be filled. Against the most terrible obstacles that

Niblo's Theatre.

In spite of the weather Mrs. Wood's reappearance last evening was an ovation of the most decisive and triumphant character. To serve, perhaps, as a foil to the main piece, the performance began with a duli and stupid farce, entitled "A Model of a Wife," which went of somewhat heavily. The audience, however, bore it in good part, and seemed only the better prepared to be properly enthusiastic when the curtain at length rose and exhibited the well-remembered circle of Indian warriors, headed by Mark Smith, in a gorgeous new costume of an intutored brave. He was received with a storm of kindly applause, and, after the tobacco song, it was clear that "La Belle Sauvage" was in good hands, and was as much of a favorite as ever. From the first burst of laughter, indeed, the interest of the piece never dragged, and the audience were kept in an uninterrupted ecstacy of merriment. To Mrs. Wood, of course, belonged the chief and crowning honors of the evening. She had been heralded by all sorts of toolish rumors, some of them flattering and others very much the reverse. Not a few of her friends expected to find her "two hundred pounds in weight"; some even credited the report that there were silver gleams in her hair; and last, and worst of all, there was a current expectation that her voice had irrevocably departed. How charmingly different was the truth: When the cheers of the house, after passing through eight or nine successive paroxysms of tempestuous earnestness, had at length subsided she "came out" in the best and most pleashify familiar vein of the past. There was the same exhiberant flow of spirits, the same reckiess but never vulgar abandon, the same frolicsome tricks of voice and manner that made her so great a favorite in the days of yore. Spirinkled in the audience the eye of an experienced playgoer could detect many a veteran, who had come to recress his memory with a revival of some of the gayest evenings of his were kept in an uninterrupted ecstacy of merritoo sirikingly of a London music hall; but he is utterly unfitted for musical exercises. The other parts are reasonably well filled. Perhaps it is well to add that the piece is little changed from what it was when it was last given in New York. The "Broadway Sweil!" and a few new songs have been imported into it, but the dialogue has a familiar sound, and in some parts has, indeed, a somewhat musty and venerable flavor. There can be little doubt that Mrs. Wood will draw full houses for the short season that she remains with us.

Wood's Museum

In spite of the snow storm a very large audience vitnessed last evening the performance at this theatre. The programme embraced comedy, bur-Fijian cannibals, who appeared for the second time yesterday. As a curiosity the Fijians are worth the eye nor the ear: for noise seems to be its principal, if not only, ingredient. In their war and sham fight they deal the most terrific blows at each other, giving ven! at the same time to an outlandish jabber and hideous, unearthly yells. Chief among them is General Ka Blau, the Finan dwarf, who appears to be the most agile and the most vicious cannibal of them all. In fact, the programme has it, entre parenthèse, that worst savage of his race. running wild in his native Fiji, and knowing no other code than his own sweet running wild in his native Fiji, and knowing no other code than his own sweet will, he is said to have indulged to an unlimited extent in his propensity for human flesh. According to an equally credible report a baker's dozen or so of unfortunate tars and missionaries have found an untimely tomb in his capacious stomach. The wonder is that being now unmuzzled he does not chaw up one or two ballet girls as they caper about the stage. In his costume, and with the various colors daubed over his face, and with the various colors daubed over his face, and with the various colors daubed over his face, had been company there is also a Fijian dainsel, no less of rank than princess, who passes for a beauty in her own country. The cannibals are no douot interesting in their way, but when they take their departure from the stage a sense of relief appears to come over the audience. The performance of the Fijians was followed by the burlesque called "Luna; or, The Little Boy Who Cried For the Moon," in which hiss Belle Howitt was the centre of attraction. She sang several songs in a pleasing manner, and played her part with a graceful dash which seened to take with the audience. Miss Pauline Marklam as the representative of the chaste goddess Diana, and Messrs, Howard and Sheldon in their respective comical parts, were equally satisfactory. The comedy of "A Bull in a China Shop" was also enseted. Mr. A. H. Sheldon as

Fifty madrigals, hitherto unpublished, addressed by Torquato Tasso to Bianca Capello, Grand Ducness of Tuscany, of romantic celebrity, have been printed at Fiorence. The edition, nowever, is limited to 250 copies, and is not for sale.

Count Andrassy, the Prime Minister of Hungary, supported himself when an extle in London by giving music lessons. He was often so poor that he walked the streets all night supperiess, having not a cent to pay for food or lodging. No wonder that he gave up such an unprofitable pursuit to be Prime Minister, and go from an hungry life to a life in Signor Arditi gave his benefit concert in St. Pe-

Signor Arold gave and benear concert in St. Petersburg on January 28, and it was a magnificent success. The house was crowded in all parts, the receipts amounting to 30,000 francs. "Tantarella," a new song, which was expressly composed by Signor Ardiu for Mine. Adelina Patti, was received with immense enthusiasm, the composer and singer being recalled several times.

by M. A. Southworth and Senator Lewis, containing \$30,000 and an agreement that Senator Lewis should sustain Pinchoack and Warmoth's administration and attend regularly the session of the Legislature each day, the said box to be delivered to Lewis March 4 upon complying with certain conditions. Van Norier was immepiately pardoned by Governor Warmoth and liberated.

During the investigation it transpired that Southworth compounded with Yan Norter, about a month ago, and removed the money from the box, and when finally brought into Court this morning it contained nothing that the agreement above referred to. A full statement of this case will probably be sens to the Congressional investigating Committee.

Signor Arditi for Mme. Adelina Patti, was received with immense enthusiasm, the composer and singer being recalled several times.

A correspondent from Naples writes:—"There is little to report of theatrical interest. A new drama by the Duke of St. Arpino, entitled 'Savonaroia,' is announced for performance in the spring. It will take a part in it. As for St. Carlo, one cannot but say, 'How are the mighty fallen?' on reasing that the Apreement above referred to. A full statement of this case will probably be sens to the Congressional investigating Committee.

# THE VIRGINIA FINANCIAL MUDDLE.

The General Assembly Censured by the People.

Review of the Legislative Tinkering with the State Credit-General State of Affairs Since the War-The Gold Coin and Treasury and Bank Note Bungle-A New Way to Pay Old Debts-Governor Walker Holding the Reins.

RICHMOND, March 1, 1872. It is not an uncommon thing now to hear the present members of the Legislature spoken of on sembled together in a faw-making conclave have tampered with the debt and the state's credit until the loss and injury to Virginia are morally and peculiarly beyond conception. A majority of the body of political demagogues, secured their election on the popular hobby of "oppressive taxa-tion," which found its echo in Virginia from the States further South, where the people were plundered by carpet-bag speculators and stockjobbers. But of this Virginta cannot rightfully complain. Her history the close of the war has one of good government, internal peace and quiet ness and comparative prosperity, when the condition of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas is considered. With the exception of the brief term when Wells was Governor of the State, by military appointment, Virginia has had her own govern ment, her own Legislature, and mostly her own local officials, and even during the period the State was under a radical administration the military commander of District No. 1 nobly sustained the CREDIT OF THE OLD DOMINION.

A portion of the interest due the creditors of the State has been regularly paid since the close of the war, according to the ability of the people to meet it, and it was not until the present Legislature met that there was any tigma upon the credit and integrity of Virginia. It is more than useless to say that the people are unable to bear the taxation imposed by the Funding bill of March, 1871; for the taxes of that year, amounting to \$1,800,000, were cheerfully paid into the treasury ,where it now remains), for the purposes of defraying the current expenses of the government and paying the interest due on the debt on the 1st of

defraying the current expenses of the government and paying the interest due on the debt on the 1st of January and 1st of July of the present year. The main objectionable leature of the Funding bill—making the coupons receivable for taxes—could have been repealed at the opening of the session, and the provision lately passed requiring the payment of taxes in gold or silver coin. United States Treasury motes or notes of the national banks substituted in its stead, and the bonds and securies of the State would not have been materially attected. But almost the first act of the Legislature was to attack the funding bill in all its provisions, and in the heat and excitement which their reckless course carried with it to pass a resolution recissing to make an appropriation.

TO MERT THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT Talling due on January 1, 1872, besides prohibiting the Collectors and County Treasurers from receiving the matured coupons in payment of debts due the State. The result of this action, as the public is fully aware, was most damaging to the credit of the State. If retrenchment and reform were needed, there was no statesmanship in destroying the State's credit in the first attempt to secure either. If the people in some sections of the State were restive under the "objective taxation" called for by the present constitution, in the shape of school taxes, road taxes, township and county taxes, and, lassily. State taxes, this was no way to remedy the evil. I do not hesitale to reiterate the general opinion here that these resolutions of the Legislature were na unexpected and astounding to the great majority of its constituents as they were to the holders of the bonds of the State [et al., financial distrust at once became manifest;

REPUINTION SEIZED HOLD OF THE PUBLIC mind, and the bonds of the State [et al., financial distrust at once became manifest;

REPUINTION SEIZED HOLD OF THE PUBLIC mind, and the bonds of the State finances has been discussed from day to day and from week to week, without any other practical r

Houses as a final disposition of the whole subject:—
Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That for the year 1872, upon all the interest-bearing bonds of the State issued under act of March 50, 1871, entitled an act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt, there shall be paid on the 1st day of April, 1872, four per centum. Upon that nart of the debt bearing an interest of five per centum that part of the debt bearing an interest of five per centum there shall be paid at the same time three and one-third per cent; and upon that portion of the debt, the form of the accurities representing which have not been changed under the act aforeand, the payment shall be at the same time and at the same rates as above upon two-thirds of the principal of said bonds or securities; and it shall be the duty of the Anditor of Public Accounts to pay into the reasury at the time required, subject to the warrant of the Second Auditor, so much of the public revenue as the Second Auditor, so much of the public revenue as the Second Auditor may certify to be necessary to pay the interest of the public upon the public upon the public upon the public upon the same three provided.

2. When the interest shall be demanded in payment of a coupon, which has oeen issued and become due under the saws now in force, such coupon shall be taken in and cancelled by the Auditor, and for the amount remaining unpaid the Second Auditor shall give to the party so surrendering the said coupon a non-interest-bearing certificate stating the amount so due and unpaid.

amount so due and uppaid.

3. This act shail be in force from its passage.

With this Legislature there is no telling "what a day may bring forth," and before this letter is perused by the readers of the Herallo the aspect of the whole matter may be changed. In any event, it is claimed by the best legal authorities that both the act making con and United States bank notes receivable only for taxes, and the proposed act quoted above, are unconstitutional, and will so be declared by the courts, if the Governor's anticipated veto does not effectually dispose of them.

The Finance Committee of both houses, with commendable consistency, nave hit upou A NEW AND INGENIOUS SUBJECT OF TAXATION, which, it adopted, will be as effective in excluding capital from seeking investment in the State as is the novel action of the Legislature on the debt. The new plan proposes a stamp tax on commercial paper and a tax on the interest or mortgage bonds issued by railroad companies and other corporations, the companies to deduct the amount of the tax where they pay the interest to the bondholders. It is claimed by the advocates of this scheme that it bears the merit of forcing capitalists without the State to contribute materially to its revenues. The consolidated debt of the Virginia railroads alone would amount to \$30,000,000, a tax upon the interest of which would be no inconsiderate source of revenue. It is said to be further in contemplation of the committee to create a stamp tax on the interest of which would be no inconsiderate source of revenue. It is said to be further in contemplation of the committee to create a stamp tax on the interest of which would be no inconsiderate source of revenue. It is said to be further in contemplation of the committee to create a stamp tax on the interest of which would be no inconsiderate source of revenue. It is said to be further in contemplation the reflect of the Squirelliural classes, but it is more than probable that such a scheme will depreciate the value of land, and thus prove an o

# SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

Governor Scott's Veto of the Blue Ridge Railroad Relief Bill Ignored-\$1,800,000 Appropriated by the Measure-Four Milmost Worthless-The Flow of Bonds to Wall Street. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1872.

On Saturday last the bill granting \$1,800,000 in aid of the Blue Ridge Railroad passed both of the Governor. The bill provides for the cancelation of four millions of bonds of the road endorsed by the State, the holders of which have never been able to realize \$50,000 by this sale of the whole \$4,000,000. The State could not have been neld responsible for either the principal or interest until all the assets of the road, on its completion, had been disposed of, the bonds having twenty years to run. Governor Scott, after stating his objections to the bill, ended his veto by saying:—"Up to this moment no disposition appears to prevail of the part of the General Assembly to even recognize the obligation that is due from the State to those who came forward in the hour of our danger of failure for the want of money to sustain the government, but with an indifference which is beyond the comprehension of any mind, the General Assembly seems determined to tax the resources of the State to meet a mere contingent obligation, not due for many years, and waich, to a very limited exient, has become a liability to the Blue Ridge Ratiroad, or the State as its endorser, from which he legitumate creditors are led to infer that they are to be left victims of misplaced confidence." been able to realize \$50,000 by this sale of the whole

Sugar dull, weak and unsettled; No. 12 Dutch standard big a 9% reals per arrobe. Exchange beavy; on the United big a 9% reals per arrobe. Exchange beavy; on the United big as 10% premium; should be a 10% premium; on the 10% premium; on Doudon, 10% a 10% premium; should be a 10% premium; should be a 10% premium; on Doudon, 10% a 24% premium;

### STONEGOTTERS' STRIKE.

The Government Mechanics at Columbia Awaiting the Action of the Chief Supervising Architect-The Eight Hour Law to Sustained by the Men. COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1872.

The surke of the stonecutters engaged here on the government buildings still continues. The men are waiting for the reply to their communication forwarded to Supervising Architect Mullett in Wash-ington. The greater number of the strikers have

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Senator Morton arrived at Indianapolis yesterday.

The Mississippi River at Fort Madison, Iowa, opened yesterday for navigation.

The Union Pacific Railroad is still blockaded between Cheyenne and Rawims.

Mr. William Sheets, an old resident and prominent citizens of Indianapolis, Ind., died yesterday morning.

The Volunteer Fire Department celebrated their thirty-eighth anniversary with a procession in New Orleans yesterday.

Robert Ward, of Medina, N. Y., yesterday broke through

A fire in Charlton, Mass., yesterday afternoon, consumed the shoe factory of E. S. Southwicz. Loss, \$18,000; insurance, \$14,000;

Judge Primm, of the Criminal Court in St. Louis, createst omething of a sensation yesterday by appearing on the seach in a black gown. The steamer Alaska, which left Panama February 13, has not yet been heard from at San Francisco. The steamer China sails in her place for Panama to-day.

ent of Health in Boston, died yesterday morning.

Josephus Baldwin, the first Mayor of Nashua, N. H., under
the city charter, and for many years Chief Engineer of the
Fire Department, died yesterday. He was sixty-eight years The Apaches are making numerous attacks on trains in Central Arizons, and have run large quantities of stock from the Hassynamp Valley. Several of the Indians have been killed while on these raids.

killed while on these raids.

The sixy-fifth annual Commencement of the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland was held in Saltimore yesterday, in Ford's Opera House. Fifty-five graduated. A large audience was present.

Tentius Wadsworth, one of the oldest citizens of Hartford, Conn., died last night, aged eighty-two years. He had large real estate investments in Chicago, and tost sixteen stores by the fire there. He was quite wealthy.

Frank Anderson was arrested at Portland, Oregon, Sunday, for the murder of James Quigley at Sacramento. Anderson's friends made an attetapt to rescue him from jail, but failed, and the ringleader was arrested.

Mrs. A. B. Downes, Hartford, Conn., was arrested yester-day, charged with a roon in fring the Sigourney House. She gave bonds in the sum of \$3,900 for her appearance at the Police Court on Monday of next week. Police Court on Moniay of next week.

Resolutions were offered in the Obio benate yesterday afternoon asking Congress to vote for an amendment to the national constitution making foreign born citizens eligible to the office of President of the United Spaces.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas R. Crosby, Professor of Animal and Vegetable Physiology in the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, who died suddenly on Friday morning, took place in the College church at Hanover on Sunday.

The largest republican rally of this campaign took place in the Nashua (N. H.) City Hall last night. E. J. Copp presided at the meeting. Addresses were made by D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, and ex-Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire.

Hampshire.

The large comb factory of the Union Comb Company at Leominster Centre, Mass., employing nearly one hundred and fifty hands, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is \$100,000 and insurance about thirty-five thousand dollars.

Ex-Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, and O. J. Averell, of New York, Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine the Cairo and Futton Railroad, in Arkansas, passed through St. Lows yesterday on rous for Washington. They report favorably on the work so far as

OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. ITS 7-30 BONDS. BANKING HOUSE OF . JAY COOKE & CO.

The Northern Pacific Road is now (March, 1872) finished 225 miles-from Duluth, on Lake Superior, to Fargo, at the crossing of the Red River of the North, on the eastern border of Dakota. Regular trains are running over the completed section. The work is rapidly progressing westward through Dakota. The track is contracted to be finished in early autumn (1872) to the Missouri River, at the crossing of which the road will connect with the lines of steamers running 700 miles further West, to Fort Benton, and will thus at once command the large carrying trade of Montana and the trade

of the Upper Missouri country. In the meantime work has been steadily progressing on the Pacific coast. A section of twenty-five miles was finished in December last, and is now in operation, while torty miles more are under construction. connecting the Columbia River (at Kalama) with the terminal point on Puget Sound, nearly the entire distance across the Continent, which fully verify previous estimates of the exceedingly favorable character of the route and country. The work of construction will continue to be pushed both eastward and westward with such rapidity as the interests of the road may warrant. Including the purchased lines of the St. Paul and Pacific Raifroad, the Northern Pacific Company now has under its man agement 575 miles of finished track. Contracts are let and the means provided for the construction of several hundred miles more during 1872 in Minnesota, Dakota and Washing-

ton Territory. The redemption of 5-20's by the Treasury indicates loss rates of interest to the public creditors hereafter, and as \$40,000,000 more are called in for March, we strongly recommend to the holders thereof an immediate exchange for the 7-50 GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC

One million of these Bonds were sold during February. and over a million and a half during January, which is conclusive proof that they are favorites with the investing

All Marketable accumulated by

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New York, Philadelphia and Washington What Do You Desiref-Is it Something to Pre-

A Specialty.—Lace Cartains in Stock and manufactured to order from original designs.

G. L. KELTY & CO., 722 and 724 Broadway.

A.—The Russian (Vapor) Marble Baths, 25
East Fourth street (near the Grand Central Hotel), are the
most extensive, uxurious, opquar and healthful Sath in the
United States. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAPES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

A .- Royal Havana Lottery .- J. B. Marrinez. Barry Bn Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, for Invalids.—The most nutritive preparation over offered to the public. REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, a most, delignifud beverage.

By Using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Re-Cristadoro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the

New Departure.
Something new in journalism. Get a copy of TME ROSTON DAILY GLOBE.
One of the largest newspapers in the country All newspapers have it, at 4c. per copy.

Prizes cashed and information furnished; the highest cates and for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver, Government Securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bunkers, 16 Wall street, New York

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COVAPANY . 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of lenth freet.

Tested By Time.—For Thront Distances, Colde and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL 7 ROCHES have broved their edicacy by a test of many yests.

Wonder'ul Testimony.—I Penrilly Recome mend WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTY, for Paralysis, Neutralgia and Debitty.

L. Mallory, M. D., 49, Fourth avenue, N. Y.